

MUMERA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic
Work done in latest style
also Passport Photo.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs & Specialities.
No. 2, Queen's Road Central
TEL. 254.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 17,077.

說八月二年八十壹百九千零英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

巳丁歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
NO. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616

NOTICE.

A MY EUROPEAN or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passport or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 4 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., WHICH ARE OWNED THE SHARE OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL Funds at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.

1-Authorised Capital £6,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £4,500,000.
II-Fire Funds..... £2,437,500
III-Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,557,590
Banking Fund Account..... 123,230

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches..... 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department..... 387,239
Other Receipts..... 476,940

£23,970,367

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAY

1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every half hour.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m....Every quarter of an hour.

7.30 p.m. SUNDAY

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.15 a.m. to 12.00 noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT
AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,
Telephone 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON WOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over twenty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can construct any craft of 200 tons load.

Town Office, 2, Connaught Rd., Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 620. Shipyard: Sham Shui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 620. Estimates furnished on application.

Everything, April 1, 1918.

JOHN D. HOMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,

Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Salings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Salings.—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 8 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).

From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cox & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 489

COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND

3" to 15"

CIRCUMFERENCE

GABLE LAID

5" to 15"

CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND

3" to 10"

CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

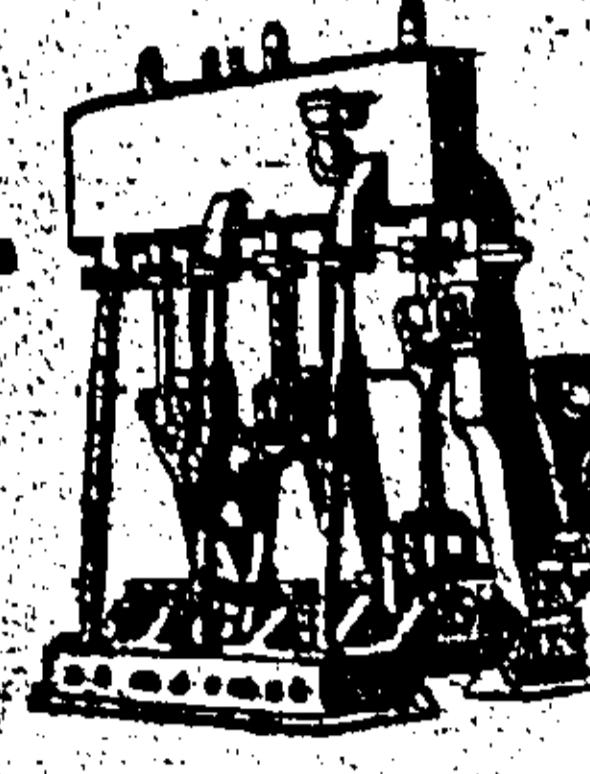
NUEVO CORTADO EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT
AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,
Telephone 616.

BUSINESS NOTICES



•TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONGKONG LTD.

AGENTS—

BOTTLED & JUICE

TELEGRAPH & TEL.

TELEGRAPH

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1918, for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Jan. 26, 1918.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTYNINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 4th to SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOVER
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCEY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th instant.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1918.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB,
FANLING.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BANKERS CUP—February 9th to

12th inclusive.

Boat Competition for men. Main

Cup.

MIXED GAMES.—February 9th

to 13th inclusive.

Relief Course. Twice Round.

Metal Play. Handicap: Half of

Joint Handicaps.

ENTRANCE FEES for both Com-

petitors will be given to War Charita-

1st and 2nd Prizes kindly presented.

JOHN BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1918.

103

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,
HONGKONG.

"St. George's Day" 23rd April, 1918

DRAWING OF
WAR BONDS
IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.\$500,000
(HONGKONG CURRENCY)
or more or less according to
subscriptions.

PROSPECTUS

Tickets \$5.00 each.

PRIZES to be paid in Bonds of the
Hongkong Government 5% War
Loan of 1918 (which may be redeemed
at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation at par) and, in order to
ensure that the scheme is productive of
new money for war purposes, an
equivalent amount of the prize will be
reinvested by the Hongkong and Shang-hai Banking Corporation in new British
War Loan Stock.Or the net amount subscribed, 75
per cent. will be distributed in
Prizes, and the remaining 25 per
cent. will be given to War
Charities.The amount to be distributed in prizes
will be divided as follows:First Prize, 50 per cent.
Second " " " 15 "
Third " " " 10 "
Numerous small prizes ranging in amount from 25 "

H.K. \$1,000 to H.K. \$50.

Winning Tickets must be presented at
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation, Hongkong, during business
hours.Should any winning ticket not be
presented before noon on the 23rd
October, 1918, the ticket will be
cancelled, and the value will be distributed
among the War Charities by the Committee
of St. George's Society of Hongkong
through the medium of the Hongkong
War Charities Fund Committee.The Drawing will be in public, and
the date and hour at which it will take
place will be notified in due course by
advertisement.The sale of tickets will close in Hong-
kong on Saturday, the 13th April, 1918.
Any dispute arising will be decided
by the Committee of St. George's Society
of Hongkong whose decision shall be
final.The names of the members of the
Committee are:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOYOAK (President).

N. J. STABE, Esq. (Vice President).

His Honour Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ.

G. S. ARCHIBALD, Esq.

H. W. BIRD, Esq.

C. MONTAGUE EDWARDS, Esq.

W. J. KELPDRIDGE, Esq.

H. E. B. HANCOCK, Esq.

L. N. LEWIS, Esq.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLACK, K.C.

J. H. RAMSAY, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer).

John Bentley, Esq. (Hon. Secretary).

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be
had on application at the Hongkong &Shanghai Banking Corporation on and
after a date to be announced shortly.

H. C. SANDFORD (Hon. Treasurer),

CHAS. BESWICK (Hon. Secretary),

St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.

Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1918.

103

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER 16th February, 1918,
the hours for the transaction of
business by the Hongkong Savings Bank
will be 10 a.m. to 12 Noon every
weekday except Saturday.

The Savings Bank will not be open for
business on SATURDAYS or on and after
16th February, 1918.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1918.

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NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

HAVING been appointed MARINE
AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
and issue Policies of Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,

Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1918.

103

ALFRED HYNDMAN
43 Wyndham Street

Has for sale

CARBON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen
sheets.

RIBBONS at \$1.00 each.

UNDERTAKERS to clear and repair
Tattoos at \$1.00 per machine.For particulars apply to the above
agents.

Montgomery Nov. 7, 1917.

2375

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the SEBATTIK HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPON
COAL shipped to Buyers at SEBATTIK
or SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably
with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON
COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

All Sebattik Steamers are berthed along
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27' to 28' feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibato Bay (Sebattik Har-
bour). Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents: Goss, Hartman &
Company, Ltd.

Montgomery Nov. 7, 1917.

THE CHINA MAIL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.



THE VIRGINIA CIGARETTE DE LUXE

Packed in

Tins of

25 and 50

and in

Boxes of

10 Cigars.



Stocked

by all

Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

DOES AMERICA HELP
MORE THAN RUSSIA
HINDERS?

BY HALIÈRE BELLOC.

[LAND AND WATER.]

the other Allies, both under the modern
risks of maritime communications.Next, the Western European Allies are
dependent upon maritime communications
for mere subsistence. Coal for warming
and transit must come from Britain; most
of her food and raw material must be got
into Britain from beyond the sea.Lastly, the Central Powers have this
advantage, that they are all the appanage
of Prussia, whereas their opponents are a
coalition of equals. Hence the complete
unity of command with them, the
impossibility of realising it with ourselves.One might digress here to show why the
nearest approach to unity of command
with the Allies must be of a federative
character, and why complete direction
under one centre is not only impossible to
them, but is a misleading ideal—but the
digression would divert attention from the
main thesis of this argument.Such are the elements in favour of the
enemy. They are very formidable. That
they should be everywhere appreciated is
essential to our future conduct of the war.Now let us look at the other side. The
enemy is blockaded far as goods from
overseas, and especially from the tropics
and sub-tropics, is concerned. He is and
will long remain grievously handicapped
in the matter of lubricants for his machinery,
of fats for his food and of such
material as India-rubber, and of such
articles of ordinary consumption as tea,
coffee and rice and cotton. He is
very short of everything. He lacks wool.He is rationed far more strictly and
suffers in daily life far more heavily than
his opponents. The statistics of sickness
and death among his civilian population
are beginning to cause him grave anxiety.(1.) Their communications are wholly
by land and therefore rapid and simple,
while those of the Western European
Powers are largely by sea, therefore slow
and complex, involving a few congested
points and at least two transhipments.(2.) They are working within an arc
of a circle and the Western Powers are
working outside the arc of that circle.
Therefore, even if the communications of
both were entirely by land the advantage
in rapidity and concentration would be
with the Central Powers.(3.) Their communications being by
land and within their lines are invulnerable.
Much of our communications being
maritime are highly vulnerable and
subject to an increasing strain.The Central Powers have this great
advantage in such a dual: their supply of
material, especially of coal and iron, are
nearly central to their effort; their three
great centres of production (Westphalia,
Silesia and Bohemia)—to which may still be
added the Belgian field, are secure
from interruption. The centre of production
of the Western Allies on the other hand
is so far as coal is concerned, almost
entirely placed in the island to which
much of the iron ore must be imported,
and from which supplies must be sent to

(Continued on Page 3.)

KAIPING COAL

OR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTUNG NORTH CHINA

THE EVER POPULAR
HOUSEHOLD REMEDYWhich has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S

FRUIT SALT



Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
Te-Kwa-Wan Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4th & 6th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

S.S. "HONGKONG."

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify
the proposed sale by private Tender
of the Hull of the above-named Shipper
as the now lies stranded on the East
Point of NAUCHAU ISLAND, about
twenty-five miles from Kwan Chau
Wan.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF
TENDER.

- The vessel is offered for sale as she now lies, with her Engines, Boilers, Anchors and Chains and such other equipment as may be on board, (but no Cargo is to be considered in the Tender).
- The vessel is now guarded by the French authorities.
- All Tenders should reach the Office of the Undersigned on or before Noon SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918.
- A Deposit must accompany each Tender, the amount of which may be learned at this Office, said Deposit will be returned in case of non-acceptance of Tender.
- The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of fittings and fixtures to be sold with the ship, can be obtained on application from the Undersigned.
- For and on account of the Concerned.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

TUESDAY,
the 18th February, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 6,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS,
QUETAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES
&c., AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:-

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bed-
room Furniture comprising Double and
Single Beds and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining
Tables, &c., Dinner-Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables,
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screen, Blackwood
Furniture, including large 4-fold Black-
wood Screen with 8-coloured Panels,
Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures
&c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe,
&c.

Also

Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots
Fire Brases, &c.

Two PIANOS.

And

Three No. 5 ROYAL TYPEWRITERS,
To be sold without reserve.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1918.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MOTOR YACHT.

Built 1916, had very little usage.
Hull ... Teakwood
Length, water-line 20' 7"; overall 22'.
Beam ... 7'
Draft ... 3'

Motor "Sparta," Heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator,
Sail, Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had
from the Undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

DANCE CIRCLE.

SPEND a Pleasant Evening,
MONDAY and THURSDAY, 9 P.M.
31, Queen's Road Central, Ground Floor.
Next door Hongkong Cinema.
Gentlemen \$1. Ladies 50 cents.

RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorised Edition of the
RACE BOOK is published by
Messrs. NORONHA & CO., WHICH
IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT
OF 1911.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STREAMERS USE.

68

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location,

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Free Entrance,
Electric Lamps, Fans and Lighting,
European Bath and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

FOR

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

AND

RECORDS.

16, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1322

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. LI SHUN YAN, a Chinese graduate versed in
the English language, has been engaged by the
Government and Merchants in this Colony for
a number of years past. He has a good knowledge of
the Chinese language and has also a good knowledge of
the English language. He is well qualified for
teaching Chinese to English-speaking persons.
He has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
He is well qualified for teaching Chinese to English-
speaking persons.

11251

TJ LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount
Davis, Pottingham Road, for February,
March and April. Rent moderate.

Apply—

H. E. GOLDSMITH, P. W. D.

Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1918.

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shewan, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY. Four very
desirable SHOPS situated in Ice
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,
recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917.

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four rooms houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

10, Alexandra Road.

Hongkong, January 15, 1918.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY. Four very
desirable SHOPS situated in Ice
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,
recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

46 Connaught Road Central.

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desirable SHOPS situated in Ice
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,
recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917.

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recently reconstructed.

**WATSON'S
"E"
THE PREMIER
SCOTCH.
DISTINCTIVE IN
FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.**

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.

A LARGE ROOM on 2nd Floor of
Princes Building.
Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1918. 119

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES
will be CLOSED for the Transaction
of Public Business on MONDAY and
TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th instant.
By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1918. 116

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
all MARINE INSURANCE
OFFICES will be CLOSED for the
transaction of Public Business on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th
and 12th instant.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1918. 117

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM
LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

THE Steamship
"REMBRANDT",
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO;
Conservess of Cargo are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Hazardous and/or extra
Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd, whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all
Goods remaining undelivered after noon
the 12th instant will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be
presented to the undernamed on or
before the 17th instant, or they will not
be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns where
they will be examined on the 13th
instant at 10 a.m. by the Company's
surveys, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has been
effected.Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1918. 118

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
11 a.m.—Kowloon Land & Building
Co. Annual Meeting.
11.30 a.m.—Humphreys' Estate &
Finance Co. Annual Meeting.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—
Chinese New Year.TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—
Bank Holiday.
1.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and
Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs.
Hughes & Hough's.TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—
Noon—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co.'s meeting.SATURDAY, Feb. 17.—
12 noon—Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
Meeting at City Hall.MONDAY, Feb. 20.—
Hongkong Jockey Club Races.TUESDAY, Feb. 21.—
Second day of Races.Wednesday, Feb. 22.—
Third day of Races.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL".

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL".CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 2/- (25c) per Copy.

duced into Manchuria, where the evil
habit is spreading rapidly, and Shantung
is now in a favourable position to obtain
the drug; while the commencement of
morphia manufacture in Formosa leads
to the conclusion that the province of
Fukien will not be neglected. In Harbin
the Russian authorities take vigorous
steps to prevent the sale of the drug
any Russian subject found in possession
of the poison being sent to prison, while
Chinese offenders are handed over to the
Chinese authorities. But the Russian
police cannot arrest Japanese without
the consent of the Japanese Consul. In
the Japanese Railway Settlement of
Chang-chun the traffic goes on quite
openly. The Japanese dealers employ
Chinese agents, who carry a quantity of
filled syringes and give injections in
quiet corners and back streets for 3 or 4
cents. In this way the deplorable mor-
tality is being rapidly spread, and
its effects are much worse and much
more quickly apparent than those caused
by opium alone. The victim soon
becomes incapable of work of any kind.
It has been estimated that the annual
profits of this disastrous traffic do not
fall far short of £1,000,000.

The terms of the International
Opium Question were wide enough
to make this disgraceful traffic
impossible, but since it failed to do
so, it is to be hoped that the new
understanding between Great Britain
and Japan will prove more effectual.

MARRIAGE.

GOODWIN—LAMBERT.—At St. Andrew's
Church, Kowloon, on February 7th
Rev. D. ALEXANDER GOODWIN,
youngest son of the late D. E.
and Mrs. Goodwin of Ardrossan
and Motherwell, Scotland, to
MINNIE DAISY, youngest daughter
of JOHN LAMBERT, Lloyd's
Surveyor, Hongkong.

ARMED ROBBERS AT
WEST POINT.ONE WOMAN STABBED IN THE
THIGH.

TWO CHINESE ARRESTED.

West Point was the scene of an
armed robbery on Wednesday. Inspector
Macdonald who is in charge of this case
stated at the Magistrate this morning
that at 11.30 o'clock on Wednesday
night a Chinese junkman, his wife and
three children, who were sleeping in
their junk which was anchored off Tang
On wharf, near Salt Fish Lane, were
aroused from their sleep by a noise made
by people climbing on board. Complainant's
wife, getting out of the cabin, saw six men armed with knives and
daggers approaching her. She shouted
"Save life" and "Thieves", and
immediately one of the robbers seized
her by the throat whilst another
threw pepper in her eyes. The
courageous woman fought them and in
the struggle one of the robbers
stabbed her in the left thigh, inflicting
a gash which necessitated her removal
to the Government Civil Hospital. In
the meantime two other robbers attacked
the complainant and in the struggle
the trio fell into the water. The alarm was
spread by this time and complainant's
son-in-law and foik who were sleeping
in another junk alongside came to
the rescue and assisted the complainant
out of the water. The robbers took to
a sampan, which they had presumably
used when coming aboard, and made
for the shore. Complainant's son-in-law
and the foik gave chase and overtook
them as they reached a con-
servancy junk. Three of the robbers
clambered on board and disappeared
whilst the other three, who were
unable to escape this way, jumped into
the water and attempted to evade
pursuit by swimming away under the
cover of darkness. An Indian police-
man on shore drew his revolver and
fired two shots in the air in order to
frighten the robbers. With the assistance
of the boat people two of the
robbers were picked up from the water
and arrested by the police. Of the
third man, whether he escaped or was
drowned nothing further is known. So far,
added the Inspector, no body has been
picked up. Continuing, Inspector Mac-
donald said that Revenue Inspectors
Lanigan and Taylor, living in the Gov-
ernment quarter at West Point, heard
the alarm, rushed to the sea front and
assisted the Police in effecting the arrest
of the prisoners. They found three
daggers in the sampan occupied by the
robbers.

When the prisoners were before Mr.
J. R. Wood this morning, they pleaded
not guilty. They said they were
previously employed as foiks on the
junk and went there solely to get
opium. Someone asked them to fetch
opium from the junk, promising them
\$10 for every 100 taels of opium brought
aboard.

Mr. Wood remanded the prisoners
until next Thursday.

CRICKET.

G.C.C. v B.G.A.—Laguna fixture to be
played tomorrow at the Military Grounds
at 2 p.m. G.C.C. Team—A. W. Thompson,
J. S. Graham, T. P. Ford, P. S.
Thompson, J. D. Noria, W. W. Edwards,
G. Manley, S. Nes, F. Schimpel, W. Pitt,
R. Bass.

A FORTY YEARS TEST.
CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy
has been curing coughs and colds
for the past forty years and has gained
in popularity every year. What better
recommendation is required? For sale
by all Chemists and Stores.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV.
N. C. POPE.

The funeral took place, yesterday
afternoon, at Happy Valley, of the
late Rev. N. C. Pope.

The opening part of the service
took place at St. Andrew's Church,
Kowloon, and was conducted by the
Bishop of Victoria; and there were
also present the Rev. H. Copley
Moyle, the Rev. W. Hewitt, the
Rev. H. Bigwell, of Pakhoi, and the Rev.
C. Taylor, of Seoching. The Bishop
read the first part of the Service and
the Rev. C. Taylor read the lesson
from XV. chapter of St. Paul's
Epistle to the Corinthians and the
Rev. H. Bigwell intoned the prayers
and read Psalm XXXIX, after
which the hymn "Peculiar Perfect
Peace" was sung. The Dead March
in "Sam" was then played by Mr. W.
J. Dexter, organist of the Church.

Bishop Lindner then announced
that a meeting of the parishioners
would be held in the Parish Hall at
half-past six this evening. He said
he did not propose to give an address
then, as he would have an opportunity
of speaking to the congregation
of the Church on Sunday next.

The coffin was then conveyed to
Hongkong by special launch and the
cortege formed in the following
order:—The coffin, the Baden-Powell
Girl Guides carrying wreaths, the
Cadet Company, the Hongkong
Defence Corps, under Lieut. Beard,
the members of the Church vestry,
and a detachment of the Middlesex
Regiment.

The Bishop of Victoria conducted
the burial service and the hymn
"On the Resurrection Morning" was
sympathetically sung.

A large number of friends joined
the cortege at the Monument,
amongst whom were: Mr. P. P. J.
Wodehouse, D.S.P., representing
H.E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr.
Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr.
J. H. Kemp, Major Robertson, Major
Walmsley, Commander Beckwith,
Surgeon-General Draper, the Rev.
J. Kirk Macdonach, the Rev. Dr.
T. W. Pearce, Messrs. B. E. Fielder,
G. Martin, J. J. Robson, R. Pack,
J. Morris, W. J. Whitley and
Dr. Smalley (representing the
Church vestry). Mr. W. J. Dexter,
Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., Inspector
Sir F. C. Jenkins said he had to
submit that the statement, or the
confession, made by the prisoner was
inadmissible. This was one of those
cases in which it was usual to find
something in the nature of a statement
by a man which was intended to be
used by the prosecution for the purpose
of bolstering up its case; in other
words, the case was one which was
highly unsatisfactory for the simple
reason that the only evidence
against the prisoner was the evidence
of the accomplice, and the danger attendant upon using such
evidence was a principle well known to
his Lordship. The evidence showed
that there existed a suspicion almost
amounting to certainty, that during the
long period which preceded the making
of the statement at the interview—which
was not of the accused's seeking—with
the police, was such as to create in his
mind the opinion that it would be better
for him to say something. They had
it that the accused was detained for a
period of eight days when the police
must the inference being absolutely
irresistible—in accordance with precedence
and practice, have pressed the accused
properly pressed him, but nevertheless
pressed him, to tell them something that
might or might not lead to some success
in the matter of arresting the other people
in view of those facts would draw
his Lordship's attention to the acting
principle of the law. The principle laid
down that if there was a suspicion or
any doubt that something may have
happened before the making of the
statement or confession which might
have influenced the accused in the
making of such a statement or anything
to put him in such a state of mind that
would lead him to think it would be
better for him to say something, then
such a statement must be rejected,
with the result, in this case, that the
prisoner would have to be acquitted.

Mr. Jenkins then quoted from "Arch-
bold" and an instance from "Thompson"
in support of his argument and on the
basis of those instances he submitted
that the accused's confession must be
rejected.

The Attorney General admitted that
the onus was cast on the Crown to show
that the confession was voluntary, but
stated there was not a shred of evidence
to show that the prisoner's statement
was not voluntary.

Both Counsel then proceeded to argue
the point at length.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
THE PO ON MURDER CASE.

FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

The hearing of the case in which
Fong Tin is charged with the murder
of Lam Yik Chau, formerly cashier of
Po On Marine Insurance Company was
resumed before Mr. Justice Gourperts
this morning.

Mr. T. H. King A.S.P. gave evidence
as to police practice in connection with
the arrest of suspected persons. He
could not say exactly what was done
when the accused was first arrested.

He did not come into the case until
later. The prisoner, he understood, was
the first to be arrested of a suspected
gang. He would no doubt be questioned
by the Police with the object of obtaining
information as to the other members
of the gang. He understood that the
case, at the first, had rather baffled the
Police, and the accused was the first
man to be more or less definitely
detained by the Police for information;

and with a view to clearing up the
affair and getting hold of the rest of
the gang, the police tried to get
information from the accused.

An identification parade was held on the
premise of the Po On Company where
38 men were paraded and the accused
was picked out by the accomplice
Chun Chan.

Mr. F. C. Jenkins said he had to
submit that the statement, or the
confession, made by the prisoner was
inadmissible. This was one of those
cases in which it was usual to find
something in the nature of a statement
by a man which was intended to be
used by the prosecution for the purpose
of bolstering up its case; in other
words, the case was one which was
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to show that the prisoner's statement
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the point at length.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

The City Hall Work party will be
open for giving out and receiving work
on Thursday morning next, Feb. 14th,
and not on Wednesday the 13th as
previously announced.

THE MUSE INSPIRED.

Mr. and Mrs. D—S— of Singapore
are coming to Hongkong for a short
holiday. Local Paper.

Sound the loud Timbral; beat the
Big Drum.

All ye small cheechee howl out
"Yum" "Yum".

You never would guess. Yet my
meaning is plain.

The D—S— are coming again!

DON'T COUGH.

T is absurd to allow a cough to hand
on and on, sap your vitality when
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure
you.

You don't know where a persistent
cough will lead you. You can't afford
to allow your throat and lungs to become
diseased when it is such a simple thing
to step into a chemist's shop and get a
bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

For sale by all Chemists and Stores
in Hongkong.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—
Chinese New Year.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—
Bank Holiday.

1.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and
Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs.
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TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—
Noon—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co.'s meeting.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.—<

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRESLITOVSK CONFERENCE.

ITS CHIEF OBJECT.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.
The Volks Zeitung states that the conference at Breslitzovsk will be resumed to-day, the chief object of the Central Powers being to conclude peace with Ukraine.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.
The Admiralty announces that the shipping returns for the week ending February 2 show:

Arrivals	2,830
Departures	2,873
Vessels sunk (over 1,800 tons)	10
Vessels sunk (under 1,800 tons)	5
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	18
Fishing vessels sunk	4

FRENCH RETURNS.

PARIS, Feb. 7.
The shipping returns for the week ending February 2 show:

Arrivals	968
Departures	897
Vessels sunk (over 1,600 tons)	2
Vessels sunk (under 1,600 tons)	1
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked	2

ITALIAN RETURNS.

ROME, Feb. 7.
The shipping returns for the week ending February 2 show:

Arrivals	444
Departures	413
Steamers sunk (over 1,500 tons)	1
Sailing vessels sunk (over 100 tons)	6
Sailing vessels sunk (under 100 tons)	9
Sailing vessels damaged	4
Two steamers evaded attack.	

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HELIGOLAND BIGHT ACTION.

DETAILS OF THE THRUST.

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Details are now available of the thrust into Heligoland Bight by British light forces on Nov. 17.

The objective was to penetrate the minefields and bag all the available enemy light craft and entice out to sea the bigger German ships. At 7.30 in the morning a procession of enemy minesweepers, light cruisers and destroyers was sighted ahead. The British force put on full speed and opened fire, while the enemy, in a cloud of smoke, fled homewards.

The destroyers overhauled and sank an enemy minesweeper and then chased an enemy light cruiser which was heavily afire, but fell back upon encountering the concentrated fire of two supporting enemy cruisers.

The British destroyers were handled in the narrow and mined waters with conspicuous skill and effected their withdrawal without being hit and with no casualties.

Meanwhile, the British light-cruisers, amidst a rain of shells and a number of torpedoes, loosed off at range, made a desperate attempt to cut off the enemy. A running fight continued for two hours for thirty miles, into the minefields and till Heligoland was only twenty-eight miles south-eastward. Then the enemy battle-squadron came up at full speed, whereupon the splinter-riddled little attacking force began a perilous retreat under a hail of big calibre shells. The German Battle Fleet, however, did not proceed very far.

An enemy seaplane swooped down within 200 feet of a light-cruiser and dropped its freight bombs, but missed.

The German Commander of a sunken minesweeper, when rescued with the crew, exclaimed "Shooting big shells at little ships—it's not fair."

The British casualties were light.

THE FUTURE OF SAMOA.

AUSTRALIA'S VIEW.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 6.
Mr. Massey in an interview said that any arrangement allowing Germany to repossess Samoa would be a national calamity for British interests in the Pacific, and therefore he urged that New Zealand and Australia should be represented at any peace conference.

TRADE UNIONISTS INVITED TO MEET SIR A. GEDDES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.
The Press Bureau states that Sir A. Geddes, Minister of National Service, has invited all the Trade Unions which participated in the January Conference to meet him on Friday.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

GENERAL AND INCREASED ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Feb. 6.
The enemy raided a port in the neighbourhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. One of our men is missing.

There was great hostile artillery activity southward of Marœuil, and northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, and increased enemy activity northward of Lens and north-eastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes dropped over three tons of bombs in the day time on various targets, including ammunition dumps, and fired many thousand machine-gun rounds. They dropped over one-and-a-half tons of bombs last night on a hostile aerodrome south-eastward of Cambrai and on the Menin railway station. Five German aeroplanes were brought down and three others driven down. One of ours is missing.

We repulsed raids at Mericourt and Avion, taking prisoners.

There was reciprocal artillery activity at Hargicourt and Lens.

THE IMPENDING CLASH.

MOST STUPENDOUS EVER KNOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters speaks of raids, patrol encounters and "trench mortar quarrels" as being the outward features of the present operations on the Western Front.

Last night a party of our raiders got into the enemy positions near Poelcapelle and after killing 23, brought back three prisoners. Our casualties were very slight, but these little affairs are only the transit phase.

Meanwhile, enemy reinforcements continue to arrive from the East, but the Allied forces in the West also continue to increase in an overwhelming current. The clash, when it does come, will be the most stupendous thing in point of numbers ever known.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.
An Italian official message states:—British and Italian airmen attacked enemy troops and an aviation ground. They set fire to ammunition stores and brought down five hostile machines.

VENICE AGAIN BOMBED.

LONDON, Feb. 5.
An Italian official message states:—The enemy bombed Venice, Mistrì, and Treviso.

THE FOOD SITUATION.

MOST DIFFICULT STAGE APPROACHING.

LONDON, Feb. 6.
The Press Bureau announces that Lord Rhondda, addressing the Members of Parliament, expressed the view that the food situation would be in the most difficult stage during the next two months. He asked Members to give him all help possible in their constituencies.

COMPELLORY RATIONING POSTPONED.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Food, stated that compulsory rationing had been postponed until April or May.

FOOD HOARDERS.

MANY INADVERTENT OFFENDERS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Lord Rhondda indemnifies against prosecution food-hoarders who surrender their supplies between February 11 and 18, pointing out that he believed many become liable to prosecution by inadvertence.

FURTHER COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO WAR FUNDS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Mr. Bonar Law announces the following further war contributions from British Colonies and Dependencies:

Bahamas, £10,000;

Barbados, £40,000 as a free gift, making £30,000 altogether;

Beaufortland, £50,000 for aeroplanes;

British Guiana, sugar valued at £17,000;

Gold Coast £200,000 in ten annual instalments;

Nigeria, the offer to pay one per cent. on £4,000,000 of the war debt;

Zanzibar £100,000 for aeroplanes;

Hongkong \$3,000,000 from loan and revenues;

Mauritius, Rs. 1,000,000 to be used for aeroplanes.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

EXPERIMENT SUGGESTED BY THE PEERS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.
The House of Lords has adopted the proposal of Lord Lansdowne to appoint a Commission to consider the application of proportional representation to a hundred constituencies—urban and rural—experimentally.

Lord Curzon promised that, if the House of Commons favoured the Commission's report, the Government would do its best to give effect thereto.

SHIPBUILDING IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, Feb. 6.
It is officially stated that before long a dozen ships will be actually laid down in various parts of Australia.

THE GERMAN STRIKES.

DITTMANN'S CHARGE AGAINST TIRPITZ.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
According to the Cologne Gazette, Herr Dittmann, who has been tried by court-martial for high treason and convicted, said the strike was only a demonstration in favour of peace by understanding and would have lasted only three days if the Government had agreed to negotiate. He expressed the opinion that Admiral Tirpitz was the "intellectual originator of the strike."

Herr Dittmann and Herr Scheidemann, who gave evidence, both declared that the strike was not connected with the Russian revolution.

SIX THOUSAND MEN STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
The Local Advertiser says that 6,000 men have struck. It is believed a strike is threatened in Germany.

The situation has hardly changed in the Münster mining district. A number of workmen are still out at Bremen.

GERMAN IMPERIAL PALACE BOMBED BY STRIKERS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
The Local Advertiser says that a bomb was thrown at the Imperial Palace by the strikers on Saturday evening.

Twenty-five arrests have been made.

REICHSTAG TO MEET.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
A telegram from Berlin says the meeting of the Reichstag is fixed for the 19th instant.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN HOLLAND ENDED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
A telegram from Berlin says that a strike at the Imperial Palace of All the Russians, in an effort to excommunicate and anathematize the Bolsheviks as violators of religion, law and justice.

Thousands of workmen, carrying icons and chanting, formed a procession and marched through Petrograd, protesting against the Bolshevik seizure of the Alexander Nevsky monastery.

The Metropolitan of Petrograd and other ecclesiastical dignitaries conducted open-air services of the processionists.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL BOLSHEVIK STATEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
A semi-official Bolshevik statement declares that in consequence of the Government's confiscation measures, the clergy are stirring up fanaticism among the populace.

Canada agrees not to import labour from the United States without America's consent, and American employers undertake not to import Canadian labour without Canada's consent.

PREVENTING POSSIBLE ENEMY ACTIVITIES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
After the procession of strikers at The Hague was unsuccessful in the attempt to interview the Minister of the Interior, the city strike was declared to be at an end.

HOLLAND AND THE ENTENTE.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
The Telegraph states that a proposed economic agreement with Holland, the Entente demands the entire stoppage of export to Germany and the granting of credit for goods exported to the Entente from Holland and the Dutch Colonies. The Dutch Government is strongly opposed to the condition.

RADA TROOPS OCCUPY KHARKOFF.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
The Pocciss Zeitung states that the Rada troops have occupied Kharkoff and Holobowitch and have formed a Ministry containing no Bolsheviks.

THE QUEENSLAND FLOODS.

BRISBANE, Feb. 6.
The casualties in Mackay number 120 and the damage is estimated at £1,500,000 sterling.

UNREPORTED TRAGEDY.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.
The Commissioner of War Prisoners states that the local Soviets are releasing thousands of war prisoners, who are becoming nomads, of whom there are already 40,000 in Petrograd.

SOVIETS RELEASING WAR PRISONERS.

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TARTARS ADVANCING ON SEVASTOPOL.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.
A telegram from Sevastopol says the Tartars have occupied Yalta and are advancing on Sevastopol, dealing mercilessly on the way.

THE CHINESE FRONTIER.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.
The Chinese frontier is held by the Tartars.

BRITISH OFFICERS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.
The Red Guards arrested Commander Dye and Lieutenant Smith, of the British armoured detachment, charging them with the ownership of two bombs found in their hotel-room after their departure.

Both were examined at length before a Commission, but were subsequently released after the intervention of the British Embassy.

The grenades were souvenirs accidentally left owing to their hurried departure.

RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS TRY TO CROSS THE FRONTIER.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.
The Local Advertiser states that three Russian Army Corps on the Romanian front tried to cross the frontier but only 3,000 men reached the Central Powers' lines.

THE PARTIES IN UKRAINE.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.
Apparently there are three parties in Ukraine, namely, the anti-Bolshevik Reds, the Bolshevik Reds and Katschin Cossacks, whose attitude is unknown.

It is impossible to discern whether any real national feeling exists binding south Russia to north Russia.

What is certain is that the anti-Bolshevik Reds want a separate peace, and Germany apparently finding it easier to deal with the Reds than the Bolsheviks.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S. Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messengers Maritime Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment) IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PORTS OF CALLING:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Srons. about	Due at Marseilles, if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War, European Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Date of Sailing etc., apply to.

H. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From HONGKONG Connecting with From Colombo

EXCELSIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For date of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to THE BANK LINE LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknell Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS: SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Or to Holt & Co., Canons General Agents.

WORLD'S FOOD SHORTAGE.

"GOD SPEECH THE PLOUGH."

The Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Prothero, M.P.) was the guest of the British Empire Producers' Association at a luncheon meeting.

Mr. Prothero, who was warmly welcomed, said the food situation was difficult, and its difficulty would be increased rather than diminished by the advent of peace. It was true that when it came sources of food supply which had been closed to us during the war would be reopened; but the demand for the world's exportable surplus would be largely increased, as the productive power of the soil of Europe was failing, owing not only to the devastation of land formerly under cultivation but to the fact that the soil was losing its fertility for lack of labour and fertilizers.

Peace would not bring plenty to us unless three important conditions were fulfilled. There must be the food for sale on the foreign markets, and we must have the means to buy the food and to carry it home. Of these three conditions the first was vital, and the others, though serious and important, were not absolutely essential, because he was convinced that if the food were on the foreign markets we should soon

how make shift to buy it and bring it to our shores. Whether peace came soon or the war was prolonged, and altogether irrespective of the submarine menace, we had to face the certainty of a shortage in the food supply. All the belligerent countries were unable to produce the quantity of food they formerly produced, and consequently they were forced to look for their food supply to other markets. Two great European grain-exporting countries would not be able to export for several years with the result that neutral nations, which used to buy the surplus corn from Russia and the Balkan States, were now forced to look for their food elsewhere. Canada and Australia were fighting on our side for a cause in which humanity and civilisation were at stake, and they, like us, would feel, if they had not already felt, the drain of man-power, and though undoubtedly they would do their utmost to maintain production from the soil, it would be idle to hug to ourselves the delusion that they could so increase their output as to supply the deficiency of the European nations. In the past we had been dependent on foreign countries for four-fifths of our bread supply and two-fifths of our meat supply. This meant that 35,000,000 of our population ate a foreign loaf and that 18,000,000 lived, not on the roast beef of Old England, but on meat produced in foreign countries. In both cases we were threatened with a serious shortage.

LITTLE CASH IN THE NATIONAL POCKET.

Assuming that the food was on the market we should have to find the means wherewith to buy it. There would be but little cash in the national pocket at the close of the war, and we might not find it easy to obtain international credit as we should have less national produce to exchange for food, for which we should have to pay double what we had paid formerly. But if the food was there and the money to pay for it was forthcoming every food-carrier that was used to bring the food to this country would diminish our capacity for carrying the raw and semi-manufactured materials on which our great manufacturing industries depended. This would mean that the restoration and extension of these manufacturing industries would be delayed and their power of expansion in the employment of labour would be postponed just at the very moment when we most needed that both should be developed in the most rapid manner possible. On the other hand, there was one very important point to bear in mind. The moment the war ceased materials now used in enormous quantities for munitions would be at once available for fertilisers, by

means of which we hoped that the exhausted soil might be enabled to recover with great rapidity.

FOOD ECONOMY THE BEST REMEDY.

It was more profitable to ask what were the remedies than to speculate as to how long this stringency was likely to last. Undoubtedly the best remedy was economy in the consumption of food. That was a national duty of the highest importance. While some people needed more food than others, the "food bog," if any there were, was a national curse, and waste of food was not only national treason but treason to the cause of the Allies. (Hear, hear.) The United States had recognised this with characteristic clearness, and they had acted with characteristic promptitude and generosity. They were no need of saving food themselves, but they were preaching economy in the consumption of food in order that the Allies might have food to offer to their Allies (Europe). There were two principal dons of the nation acquired in the dearly-bought experience of the days when the winter of famine drudged hard and close on the summer of peace that he would recommend to them who were addressing: "Eat within your tether" and "Save at the brink and not at the bottom." The only way of meeting the food shortage and lessening the strain on our finances and our shipping was to increase to the very utmost the production of food in the country.

STEWARD MALLY OF THE FARMERS.

As the result of steps which would have been utterly unjustifiable except in war emergency, we all had to decline, but had actually increased the amount of our food production.

The farmers of this country had rallied splendidly to the appeal of the Prime Minister. They had not merely taken off their coats; they had stripped to the buff, and in the face of tremendous discouragement from the weather, from want of labour, want of fertilisers and want of almost all the implements and materials required for production, they had actually grown more wheat, barley, oats, peas, and potatoes this year than they grew last year. (Cheers.)

When the history of these times came to be written aright, the national value of this tremendous effort would be recognised with gratitude. (Cheers.) He was quite confident that if the farmers knew that the country was behind them in this matter they would do all that was humanly possible, and if the country recurred to the same old state of affairs sacrifices increased tillage meant for farmers and landowners alike, they would, with one voice cry, "God speed the plough," not on every land except our island home. Play up—play up for your sides and we shall pull through. (Cheers.)

GERMANY CALLING UP BOYS.

Mr. Hilary Belloc, writing in "Land and Water" in December said:—Before touching upon the two main episodes on which all eyes are directed this week—the resistance of the Italian line of the Piave and the rapid retirement of the Turks in Palestine—I would like to point out a little piece of news which appeared this week in our Press without headlines and therefore passed almost without comment. It was by far the most important piece of news which we have had since the summer. It was official, and its full meaning is thoroughly understood by those who sent it out.

The Germans have called up class 1917.

Here, in the briefest space, is the meaning of this fundamental piece of news:—

1. The French have not yet called up any class 1918.

2. Germany called up class 1916 exactly this time last year, and the fighting—mainly the fighting in Flanders—has eaten up not only 1916, but already so large a part of 1917 that she is now compelled to call up 1919.

3. Class 1917 means the lads who are not yet eighteen. The oldest of them will only be eighteen on the 1st of January and the youngest of them is not yet seventeen.

4. The German Empire has for the first time in the war been compelled to call up three classes in exactly one twelve-month. When she called up 1916 two years ago she was two years ahead of normal. She is now four years ahead.

I will leave it at that.

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Willys-Overland
Motor Cars
Permanence

When an institution, almost from its inception, takes the commanding position in its field—

And when that institution maintains that commanding position without interruption over a series of years—

Then you may be assured of that institution's integrity—both as to its product and its dealings with the public.

From an annual output of 465 motor cars nine years ago the Willys-Overland Company has grown steadily, and this year its dealers have contracted for more than 200,000 motor cars.

Its net resources have grown in that time from a little more than £10,000 to more than £13,600,000.

This year the Willys-Overland factories

Model 75 B Touring Car (Mex.)
" " " Roadster \$2,200

**The Light Four
Touring Car**

Electric Lights
Electric Starter

A WIDE RANGE OF MODELS

Big Four-Cylinder Overland

Light Four-Cylinder Overland

Light Six-Cylinder Overland

Willys-Knight Models

Passenger Four-Cylinder
Touring Car
Passenger Roadster
Passenger Touring Coupe
Passenger Coupe
Passenger Sedan
Passenger Eight-Cylinder
Touring Car

Passenger Touring Coupe

Passenger Roadster

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